Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 25 with the following paragraph:

When designing the shape of such a contact lens 62, the typical procedure includes: to first establish the diametric dimension: D_{OZ} of the back surface optical zone 50 and the diametric dimension: D_{PZ} of the front surface optical zone 54, as well as designing the shape of the back surface optical zone 50 and back surface peripheral zone 52 having a base curve of generally spherical shape conforming the shape of the wearer's cornea; to then establish lens thickness: t1 in a front surface junction (i.e. the connecting zone of the front surface optical zone and ~~back~~ front surface ~~optical~~ peripheral zone) 64; and to then design the shape of the front surface optical zone so as to give the required diopter power, as well as establishing appropriate shape for the front surface peripheral zone on the basis of a function or arbitrary curve, so that a front surface junction 64 and an edge portion (peripheral edge of the lens) 66 join up smoothly.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 19 with the following paragraph:

In contact lenses of a series designed on the basis of the design method described above, depending on the ~~diooter~~ diopter power established for the optical zone 58, and in particularly where diopter power is significantly negative, it becomes necessary to design and manufacture lenses that differ in shape according to the magnitude of diopter power, not just in the front surface optical zone 54, but over the entire front surface of the lens including the front surface peripheral zone 56. A resultant problem was that design and manufacture of contact lenses making up a series was tedious.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 16 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a first mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses provided as an assorted plurality of contact lenses, each lens being formed with an optical zone in a lens center area and a peripheral zone in a lens peripheral area, by forming a back surface optical zone in a center portion of a lens back surface as well as forming a back surface peripheral zone to an outer peripheral side of a back surface optical zone, while forming in a center portion of a lens front surface a front surface optical zone as well as forming a front surface peripheral zone to an outer peripheral side of the front surface optical zone, and having an identical diameter dimension but mutually different optical characteristics in the optical zone, the series of contact lenses being characterized in that in the assorted plurality of contact lenses, a shape of the lens back surface is identical for each lens, and a shape of an area extending a predetermined width in a diametrical direction of a peripheral portion in the front surface peripheral zone is identical for each lens, whereby while a shape of a portion extending a predetermined width in the diametrical direction of at least a peripheral portion in the peripheral zone is identical for each lens, a shape of the front surface optical zone differs among the lenses so that the optical characteristics of the optical zone differs among the lenses.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 6 with the following paragraph:

In the series of contact lenses according to this mode, by adopting a novel element which had not been conceived of to date, namely, a common shape for the peripheral zone, it is now possible to use identical shape (including identical thickness dimension) for most of the peripheral zone regardless of which contact lens in the series is employed; and thereby to effectively and consistently provide the wearer with good wear comfort, stable position of the

lens on the cornea, and vision regardless of the optical characteristics of the optical zone selected on a wearer-by-wearer basis, as well as realizing dramatic improvements in contact lens performance and reliability. Additionally, when a given wearer must change the diopter power of a contact lens as myopia or other abnormal refraction progresses, the discomfort associated with wear of a contact lens with a different diopter power may be reduced or avoided.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 27 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a second mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses according to the first mode, characterized in that different degrees of refractive power of the optical zone are established in the assorted plurality of contact lenses so that optical characteristics of the optical zone differ, and a diameter of the front surface optical zone is varied depending on differences in refractive power of the optical zones. According to this mode, it is possible, while using substantially identical shape lens diameter dimension (DIA) and peripheral zone shape in each contact lens making up the series, to readily vary the refractive power of the optical zone, i.e. diopter power. Also, while contact lenses constituting a series according to this mode mutually different diametrical width dimension of the peripheral zone, corresponding to the difference in diameter of optical zones due to the differences in refractive power established for optical zones, it is nevertheless possible, within an area of the peripheral zone formed on and existing in a contact lens, for the entirety thereof to be of shape identical to the peripheral zone of another contact lens belonging to the same series, but with different refractive power. In this mode also, in preferred practice each contact lens making up a series will have mutually different optical zone center portion thickness, depending on differences in diopter power established for the optical zones,

whereby it becomes easier to employ the same given thickness of the front surface junction among contact lenses making up a series.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 22 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a third mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses according to the first or second mode characterized in that the diameter of the front surface optical zone is set to within a range φ5 mm -φ12 mm in each of the assorted plurality of contact lenses. This mode makes it possible for a contact lens of typical size to more advantageously assure vision correction by the optical zone, stability of the lens on the cornea and tear fluid exchange by means of the peripheral zone, and the like. Where diameter of the optical zone is smaller than φ5 mm it becomes difficult to ensure the required optical area, posing the risk that it will be difficult to provide the wearer with consistent vision correction. On the other hand if the diameter of the optical zone is greater than φ12 mm it becomes difficult to ensure adequate diametrical width direction of the peripheral zone formed at the periphery of the optical zone, posing the risk of a decline in tear fluid exchange and stabilization of lens wear position by the peripheral zone.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 9 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a fourth mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses according to any one of the first to third modes characterized in that different degrees of refractive power of the optical zone are established in the assorted plurality of contact lenses so that optical characteristics of the optical zone differ, and a center portion thickness of the front surface optical zone is varied depending on differences in refractive power of the optical zones. According to this mode, it is possible, while using substantially identical shape lens

diameter dimension (DIA) and peripheral zone shape in each contact lens making up the series, to readily vary the refractive power of the optical zone, i.e. diopter power, and to do so with particularly good effectiveness in cases where the refractive power of the optical zone is relatively small. Furthermore, in cases where the optical zone has high refractive power, by combining this mode with the aforementioned second mode for example, it becomes even easier to vary the refractive power of the optical zone, i.e. the diopter power, while employing the same given lens diameter dimension (DIA) and peripheral zone shape among contact lenses making up a series.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 28 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a fifth mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lens according to the fourth mode, characterized in that the center portion thickness of the optical zone is set to within a range of 0.02 mm -0.70 mm in each of the assorted plurality of contact lenses. According to this mode, in a contact lens of typical size, it is possible to ensure an optical zone diameter of a size able to assure good vision, as well as to assure peripheral zone width dimension and shape able to assure stability of the lens on the cornea and tear fluid exchange, while making it possible to establish an optical zone center portion thickness great enough to give adequate strength and durability. Where the center portion thickness in the optical zone is less than 0.02 mm, it becomes difficult to assure adequate strength and durability, whereas if the center portion thickness in the optical zone exceeds 0.70 mm, the peripheral zone including the front surface junction may become excessively thick.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 14 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a sixth mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lens according to any one of the first to fourth modes, characterized in that different degrees of refractive power of the optical zone are established in the assorted plurality of contact lenses so that optical characteristics of the optical zone differ among these lenses, and the different degrees of refractive power of the optical zone are established within a range of -25 diopters to +25 diopters, with a difference of at least 5 diopters. According to this mode, in any contact lenses for which have been established mutually different diopter powers over a wide range of at least 5 diopters, preferably at least 10 diopters, it is possible to consistently provide a standardized level of good wear comfort over the contact lens series, so as to achieve excellent commercial value. This mode is advantageously realized by combining the aforementioned second mode and fourth mode, whereby it becomes possible to provide series contact lenses over a refractive power setting range of at least 5 diopters, preferably at least 10 diopters, having identical peripheral zone shape, and accordingly to realize excellent contact lens manufacture and manufacturing costs as described above, while also affording consistently good wear comfort and vision.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 8 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a seventh mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses according to any one of the first to sixth modes characterized in that in each of the assorted plurality of contact lenses, the front surface peripheral zone is composed of a first front surface peripheral zone situated on an inner peripheral side and a second front surface peripheral zone situated on an outer peripheral side, with a first peripheral zone being formed between the first front surface peripheral zone and the lens back surface, and with a second peripheral zone being formed between the second front surface peripheral zone and the lens

back surface, the second peripheral zone having a shape that decreases in thickness gradually going towards the outer peripheral side, and that among the assorted plurality of contact lenses, each the second peripheral zone is of identical shape, and the first front surface peripheral zone forming the first peripheral zone has a smooth surface connecting to both the front surface optical zone and the second front surface peripheral zone in the diametrical direction at a continuous face having a common tangent.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 9 with the following paragraph:

The invention in an eighth mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses according to the seventh mode characterized in that the first front surface peripheral zone is represented by a cubic curve in the diametrical direction. In this mode, it is possible to design the first front surface peripheral zone relatively easily with a high degree of freedom, as well as to machine the actual lens by means of cutting or the like.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 17 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a ninth mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses according to the first to seventh modes characterized in that wherein in each of the assorted plurality of contact lenses, the diameter of the front surface optical zone is smaller than the diameter of the back surface optical zone, while the front surface peripheral zone is composed of a first front surface peripheral zone situated on an inner peripheral side and a second front surface peripheral zone situated on an outer peripheral side, and has a shape with the first front surface peripheral zone being in a location generally corresponding to the back surface optical zone, and with the back surface optical zone offset.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 19 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a tenth mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses according to the ninth mode, characterized in that in each of the assorted plurality of contact lenses, a first peripheral zone of generally constant thickness is formed by the first front surface peripheral zone and the back surface optical zone, and the second front surface peripheral zone is situated in a location generally corresponding to the back surface peripheral zone, the second front surface peripheral zone and back surface peripheral zone forming a second peripheral zone that decreases in thickness going towards the outer peripheral side, the peripheral zone being composed of the first peripheral zone and the second peripheral zone, and that in among the assorted plurality of contact lenses, each the second peripheral zone has identical shape and each the first peripheral zone has identical thickness, while the diametrical width dimension of the first peripheral zones varies. In this mode, the shape of the second peripheral zone is identical in contact lenses making up a series, so that the peripheral zone is more standardized, as a result of which design and manufacture of contact lenses is further facilitated, and it becomes possible to more consistently achieve stability of the contact lens on the cornea and tear fluid exchange by means of the peripheral unit.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 21 with the following paragraph:

The invention in an eleventh mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses according to any one of the first to tenth modes characterized in that a molding material for the assorted plurality of contact lenses in a soft material containing silicone. While it has been reported that soft materials containing silicone are effective in regards to oxygen

permeability and the like, research conducted by the inventors has shown that such highly oxygen permeable, silicone-containing soft materials typically have a high frictional coefficient against the eyelid and a strong tendency to stick to the conjunctiva of the eye, resulting in a tendency to tack, or stick to or press against the cornea during blinking. By implementing the present invention in series contact lenses consisting of silicone-containing soft materials, it is possible to hold down thickness of the peripheral zone to a small level regardless of the magnitude of refractive power of the optical zone, as well as to provide consistent effect of the peripheral zone in terms of tear fluid exchange and position stabilization, thereby holding down tack and sticking so as to advantageously realize good wear comfort. In this mode, both hydrated contact lenses and non-hydrated contact lenses are similarly targeted as silicone-containing soft materials.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 12 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a twelfth mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses according to any one of the first to eleventh modes, characterized in that in the assorted plurality of contact lenses, the Young's modulus: y of the molding material is 0.2 MPa $\leq y \leq$ 2.0 MPa; and the value of average thickness: Tm of said peripheral zone is 0.05 mm $\leq$ Tm $\leq$ 0.30 mm.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 7 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a thirteenth mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses according to any one of the first to tenth modes characterized in that in the assorted plurality of contact lenses, the Young's modulus: y of the molding material is 300 MPa $\leq y \leq$ 1500

MPa; and the value of average thickness: Tm of said peripheral zone is 0.08 mm $\leq$ Tm $\leq$ 0.50 mm.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 21 with the following paragraph:

The invention in a fourteenth mode thereof ~~relating~~ relates to a series of contact lenses according to any one of the first to thirteenth modes, characterized in that the back surface peripheral zone has a curving surface with a radius of curvature greater than that of the back surface optical zone in the diametrical direction. In this mode, during wear of the contact lens, the back surface peripheral zone is advantageously held in a state of floating up from the cornea, thereby moderating pressure against the bulbar conjunctiva by the edge portion, as well as promoting tear fluid exchange. In particular, a circular arc shape or elliptic arc shape in the diametrical direction may be used as the curving surface of the back surface ~~optical~~ peripheral zone, thereby facilitating its design.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 17, line 4 with the following paragraph:

The invention further relates to a contact lens being formed with an optical zone in a lens center area and a peripheral zone in a lens peripheral area, by forming a back surface optical zone in a center portion of a lens back surface as well as forming a back surface peripheral zone to an outer peripheral side of a back surface optical zone, while forming in a center portion of a lens front surface a front surface optical zone as well as forming a front surface peripheral zone to an outer peripheral side of the front surface optical zone, the contact lens characterized in that the diameter of the front surface optical zone is smaller than the diameter of the back surface optical zone on the one hand, and the front surface peripheral

zone is composed of a first front surface peripheral zone situated on an inner peripheral side and a second front surface peripheral zone situated on an outer peripheral side, while by having a shape wherein the first front surface peripheral zone is offset to the back surface optical zone, with a first peripheral zone of generally constant thickness being formed by the first front surface peripheral zone and back surface ~~peripheral~~ optical zone, and by situating the second front surface peripheral zone at a location generally corresponding to the back surface peripheral zone, the second front surface peripheral zone and back surface peripheral zone form a second peripheral zone that decreases in thickness going towards the outer peripheral side, the peripheral zone being composed of the first peripheral zone and the second peripheral zone.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 18, line 13 with the following paragraph:

In a contact lens of structure according to the present invention, it is preferable to establish the thickness dimension of the second peripheral zone such that going diametrically outward it decreases at a constant rate with respect to a diametrical distance from the back surface junction. By designing the generally constant rate of constriction in thickness of the second peripheral zone going diametrically outward, it is possible to more advantageously avoid catching thereof on the eyelid, further improving wear comfort. Additionally, in order to design the thickness dimension in the lens center axis in the second peripheral zone to decrease going diametrically outward while holding down the maximum thickness dimension thereof, at a location lying the diametrical direction from the lens center axis, relative position of the second front surface junction (the boundary of the first peripheral zone and the second peripheral zone) and the back surface junction is established appropriately in consideration of the diopter power and material of the contact lens, and a second front surface junction is

established preferably at a location within 3.0 mm in the diametrical direction from the back surface junction, more preferably within 2.0 mm in the diametrical direction from the back surface junction. By so doing, it is possible to readily design a shape for the back surface peripheral zone and second front surface peripheral zone whereby there can be achieved a first peripheral zone having constant thickness dimension, and a second peripheral zone whose thickness dimension decreases at a generally constant rate going diametrically outward, whereby it becomes possible, for example, to give the back surface optical zone, back surface peripheral zone, fist front surface peripheral zone, or second front surface peripheral zone the shape of a spherical face (a circular arc face viewed in cross section) having a center of curvature situated on the lens center axis.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 5 with the following paragraph:

FIG. 1 shows radial sectional views (a), (b), (c) of three exemplary contact lenses making up a series of contact lenses in a first embodiment of the invention. FIG. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the contact lens shown in FIG. 1(a). FIG. 3 is a radial sectional view showing a specific example of a mold forming mold for use in forming the contact lens shown in FIG. 1. FIG. 4 shows radial sectional views (a), (b), (c) of three exemplary contact lenses making up a series of contact lenses in a second embodiment of the invention. FIG. 5 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the contact lens shown in FIG. 4(a). FIG. 6 shows radial sectional views (a), (b) of two exemplary contact lenses making up a conventional series of contact lenses.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 21with the following paragraph:

FIGS. 1(a), (b), and (c) depict as one embodiment of the invention a plurality of contact lenses 10a, 10b, 10c selected appropriately from a series of contact lenses. The series contact lenses are composed of combinations of a plurality of contact lenses whose optical zones have mutually different optical characteristics, for example, different refractive power (diopter power), and are provided to the wearer through suitable selection, from among the plurality of contact lenses, of one contact lens having optical characteristics appropriate for the wearer. The selection is made on the basis of the results of an examination of the optical system of the eye of the wearer by an ophthalmologist or other examiner. Here, the contact lenses 10a, 10b, 10c which are constituent elements of a series of contact lenses each have a shape that overall has the form of a partial spherical shell, and is intended to the worn in the usual manner, i.e. superimposed on the surface of the cornea of the eye. Each of the contact lenses 10a, 10b, 10c of this embodiment has a lens center axis 12 constituting the optical axis, i.e. the optical center axis of the optical zone, and since each contact lens 10a, 10b, 10c is formed as a body of rotation shape about this lens ~~optical~~ center axis 12, only radial cross section is shown in each of FIGS. 1(a), (b), and (c). To facilitate understanding, an enlarged illustration of contact lens 10a is shown in FIG. 2. The following description makes reference to both FIGS. 1 and 2. In the following description, as a general rule the "radial direction" of contact lenses 10a, 10b, 10c refers to the direction of a straight line at a right angle to the lens ~~optical~~ center axis 12; "radial dimension" and "radial width dimension" refer to dimensions extending on the line in the direction of the straight line.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 23, line 16 with the following paragraph:

To describe in more detail, each contact lens 10 (herein, in the case that specific symbols a, b, c are absent, lenses a, b, and c are referred to collectively) has a lens back

surface 14 of generally spherical concave surface shape. This surface is formed by a back surface optical zone 16 located in the central portion and a back surface peripheral zone 18 located in the peripheral portion. The lens front surface 20 is of generally spherical convex surface shape, this face being formed by a front surface optical zone 22 located in the central portion and a front surface peripheral zone 24 located in the peripheral portion. The back surface optical zone 16 and front surface optical zone 22 are each circular in front view along the direction of the ~~optical~~ center axis 12, while the back surface peripheral zone 18 and front surface peripheral zone 24 are each of annular shape in front view. An annular edge portion 26 is formed around the entire circumference of the contact lens 10. By means of this edge portion 26, the back surface peripheral zone 18 and front surface peripheral zone 24 are connected together at their outer peripheral edges.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 25, line 21 with the following paragraph:

In order to produce in the optical zone 28 the optical characteristics required to correct the vision of the wearer, the front surface optical zone 22 is designed in consideration of the shape of the back surface optical zone 16. For instance, where correcting for myopia or correcting for hypermetropia, and where the back surface optical zone 16 is a spherical surface, it will be designed by selecting a spherical surface shape having a radius of curvature Rf that differs from the radius of curvature Rr of the back surface optical zone 16 and having its center of curvature on the lens center axis 12, so as to give the appropriate diopter power (negative or positive diopter)

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 25, line 30 with the following paragraph:

The front surface peripheral zone 24 extends between the outer peripheral edge of the front surface optical zone 22 and the edge portion 26, with the inner peripheral edge of the front surface peripheral zone 24 connecting to the outside peripheral edge of the front surface optical zone 22 at the first front surface junction 34. In the diametrically medial portion of the front surface peripheral zone 24 is formed a second front surface junction 36 which is a curvature inflection point. With this arrangement, the front surface peripheral zone 24 is composed of a first front surface peripheral zone 38 of annular shape in front view, situated between the first front surface junction 34 and the second front surface junction 36, and a second front surface peripheral zone 40 of annular shape in front view, situated between the second front surface junction 36 and the edge portion 26.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 26, line 13 with the following paragraph:

The relative spacing dimension of the second front surface junction 36 and back surface junction 32 in the diametrical direction is preferably 3.0 mm or less, more preferably 2.0 mm or less. In the illustrated embodiment in particular, diametrical dimensions of the first front surface junction 34 and the back surface junction 32 are generally the same (Drj). The diametrical distance between the first front surface junction 34 and the second front surface junction 36, in other words, the diametrical width direction of the first front surface peripheral zone 38, is preferably set to 3.0 mm or less. In this embodiment, by so doing, the peripheral zone 30 is divided shapewise into two, i.e. an inner peripheral side and an outer peripheral side, thereby forming a first peripheral zone 42 in an area bordered on either side by the first front surface peripheral zone 38 and the back surface ~~peripheral~~ optical zone 16, as well as forming a second peripheral zone 44 in an area bordered on either side by the second front surface peripheral zone 40 and the back surface peripheral zone 18. That is, in

this embodiment, the diametrical width dimension of the first peripheral zone 42 having constant thickness dimension is the same as the diametrical width dimension of the first front surface peripheral zone 38 [(Drj - Dfj)/2], and the width dimension thereof is 3.0 mm or less.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 27, line 2 with the following paragraph:

The first front surface peripheral zone 38 has a bowed surface offsetting the back surface optical zone 16, and has the same center point: O as the back surface optical zone 16, as well as being formed with a radius of curvature: Rfp = Rr + α that is greater by a predetermined amount of offset: α than the a radius of curvature: Rr of the back surface optical zone 16. With this arrangement, the first ~~back~~ front surface peripheral zone 38 is given generally constant thickness dimension (α) over its entirety. The amount of offset: α is preferably set within a range of 0.03 mm -0.5 mm in consideration of the lens material and the like; in this embodiment, α = 0.2 mm.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 27, line 12 with the following paragraph:

Additionally, the second front surface peripheral zone 40 is situated extending outwardly beyond the back surface peripheral zone ~~24~~18. The shape of the second front surface peripheral zone 40 does not offset the back surface peripheral zone ~~24~~18, but is designed especially in consideration of the shape of the back surface peripheral zone ~~24~~18, with the thickness dimension of the portion bordered on either side by the second front surface peripheral zone 40 and the back surface peripheral zone ~~24~~18 gradually decreasing as one moves diametrically outward from the back surface junction 32 towards the edge portion 26. In particular, in this embodiment, the thickness dimension in the direction parallel to the

lens center axis 12 in the second peripheral zone 44 is established according to the equation below, so as to decrease at a constant rate (Rate) in the diametrical direction as shown in FIG. 2.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 27 with the following paragraph:

The diametrical location of the first front surface junction 34, in other words the diametrical location of the inner peripheral edge of the first peripheral zone 42, that is, the diametrical width dimension of the ~~second~~ first peripheral zone 42 differs as needed among the contact lenses 10a, 10b, 10c that make up the contact lens series. At least the contact lens having the optical zone 28 whose diopter value: P is highest on the negative side will have its first front surface junction 34 situated further inward in the diametrical direction than will the contact lens having the optical zone 28 with the diopter value closest to 0.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 38, line 15 with the following paragraph:

In short, the shape of the front surface optical zone 22 is important in terms of achieving target optical characteristics, and the shape of the second front surface peripheral zone 40 is important in terms of advantageously and consistently achieving target wear comfort and other handling properties. This ~~embodiments~~ embodiment specifically adjusts the shape of the first front surface peripheral zone 38, which has substantially no effect or relatively small effect on optical characteristics and wear comfort, while allowing freedom in terms of design of preferred shape for the shapes of the front surface optical zone 22 and the second front surface peripheral zone 40. Thus, it is possible in all of the contact lenses 120 making up the series to maintain adequately good wear comfort without adversely affecting

optical characteristics, while avoiding the presence of inflection points on the lens surface, so as to achieve a higher level of wear comfort.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 39, line 15 with the following paragraph:

Following is a description of a specific example of a design wherein, in a contact lens 10 described in the above embodiment, only the shape of the first front surface peripheral zone 38 differs, with the shape of the first front surface peripheral zone 38 in the diametrical direction being represented by a cubic equation, so as to connect with the front surface optical zone 22 and second front surface peripheral zone ~~38~~ 40 at connecting point having a common tangent.

Please replace equation 12 on page 42, with the following equation:

$$3X_2^2 \times A + 2X_2 \times B + 1 \times C + 0 \times D = -N^2X_2/(M^2(Y_2 - L)) \quad \ldots \text{Eq. } ⑫$$